

18 months' imprisonment, or both, to \$1,000 fine or 1-year imprisonment, or both. (See reviser's note under section 832 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

CROSS REFERENCES

Regulations of Commandant of Coast Guard adopting regulations of Interstate Commerce Commission relating to water carrier, see section 170 of Title 46, Shipping.

Chapter 41.—EXTORTION AND THREATS

Sec.

- 871. Threats against President.
- 872. Extortion by officers or employees of the United States.
- 873. Blackmail.
- 874. Kickbacks from public works employees.
- 875. Interstate communications.
- 876. Mailing threatening communications.
- 877. Mailing threatening communications from foreign country.

§ 871. Threats against President.

Whoever knowingly and willfully deposits for conveyance in the mail or for delivery from any post office or by any letter carrier any letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States, or knowingly and willfully otherwise makes any such threat against the President, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 740.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 89 (Feb. 14, 1917, ch. 64, 39 Stat. 919).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 872. Extortion by officers or employees of the United States.

Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment commits or attempts an act of extortion, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; but if the amount so extorted or demanded does not exceed \$100, he shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 740; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 24 (b), 65 Stat. 721.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 171 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 85, 35 Stat. 1104).

Words "or any department or agency" were inserted to eliminate any possible ambiguity as to scope of section. (See definitive section 6 of this title.)

The punishment provided by section 171 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., of fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both, was increased for offenses involving more than \$100 to conform to Congressional policy reflected in later Acts. See section 4047 (e) (1) of title 26, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Internal Revenue Code, and the punishment provision following paragraph (10) of said subsection.

AMENDMENTS

1951—Act Oct. 31, 1951, amended section by changing punctuation to make section applicable not only to persons falsely representing themselves as federal officers or

employees at the time of extortion or the attempt thereof, but also to federal officers and employees who attempt or commit extortion under color of office or employment.

CROSS REFERENCES

Extortion by revenue officer or agent, see section 4047 (e) (1) of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

§ 873. Blackmail.

Whoever, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law of the United States, demands or receives any money or other valuable thing, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 740.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based upon title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 250 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 145, 35 Stat. 1114).

Only minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 874. Kickbacks from public works employees.

Whoever, by force, intimidation, or threat of procuring dismissal from employment, or by any other manner whatsoever induces any person employed in the construction, prosecution, completion or repair of any public building, public work, or building or work financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States, to give up any part of the compensation to which he is entitled under his contract of employment, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 740.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on section 276b of title 40, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Public Buildings, Property, and Works (June 13, 1934, ch. 482, § 1, 48 Stat. 948).

Slight changes of phraseology were made.

CROSS REFERENCES

Slum clearance and community development and redevelopment projects, application to, see section 1459 (b) of Title 42, Public Health and Welfare.

§ 875. Interstate communications.

(a) Whoever transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any demand or request for a ransom or reward for the release of any kidnapped person, shall, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(b) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(c) Whoever transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, transmits in interstate commerce any communication containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another or the reputation of a deceased person

or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 741.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 408d (May 18, 1934, ch. 300, 48 Stat. 781; May 15, 1939, ch. 133, § 2, 53 Stat. 743).

Provisions as to district of trial were omitted as covered by sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

Definition of "interstate commerce" was omitted in conformity with definitive section 10 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology and arrangement.

CROSS REFERENCES

Venue, see sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

§ 876. Mailing threatening communications.

Whoever knowingly deposits in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the Post Office Department or knowingly causes to be delivered by the Post Office Department according to the direction thereon, any communication, with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person, and containing any demand or request for ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, so deposits, or causes to be delivered, as aforesaid, any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever knowingly so deposits or causes to be delivered as aforesaid, any communication with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person and containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, knowingly so deposits or causes to be delivered, as aforesaid, any communication, with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person and containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another, or the reputation of a deceased person, or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 741.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 338a (July 8, 1932, ch. 464, § 1, 47 Stat. 649; June 28, 1935, ch. 326, 49 Stat. 427; May 15, 1939, ch. 133, § 1, 53 Stat. 742).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Provisions as to district of trial were omitted as covered by sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

Changes in phraseology and arrangement were made.

CROSS REFERENCES

Venue, see sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

§ 877. Mailing threatening communications from foreign country.

Whoever knowingly deposits in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter of any foreign country any communication addressed to any person within the United States, for the purpose of having such communication delivered by the post office establishment of such foreign country to the Post Office Department of the United States and by it delivered to such addressee in the United States, and as a result thereof such communication is delivered by the post office establishment of such foreign country to the Post Office Department of the United States and by it delivered to the address to which it is directed in the United States, and containing any demand or request for ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, so deposits as aforesaid, any communication for the purpose aforesaid, containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Whoever knowingly so deposits as aforesaid, any communication, for the purpose aforesaid, containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of the addressee or of another, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, knowingly so deposits as aforesaid, any communication, for the purpose aforesaid, containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another, or the reputation of a deceased person, or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 741.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 338b (July 8, 1932, ch. 464, § 2, 47 Stat. 649; May 15, 1939, ch. 133, § 1, 53 Stat. 742).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Provisions as to district of trial were omitted as covered by sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Venue, see sections 3237 and 3239 of this title.

Chapter 43.—FALSE PERSONATION

Sec.

- 911. Citizen of the United States.
- 912. Officer or employee of the United States.
- 913. Impersonator making arrest or search.
- 914. Creditors of the United States.
- 915. Foreign diplomats, consuls or officers.
- 916. 4-H Club members or agents.
- 917. Red Cross members or agents.